

world are fighting and which must be conceded them before there can be peace:

I. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

II. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

III. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct toward each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern States in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

IV. The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that can not be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

These great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind.

These great ends cannot be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish, with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realized only by the determination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire, with their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity.

I can fancy that the air of this place carries the accents of such principles with a peculiar kindness. Here were started forces which the great nation against which they were primarily directed at first regarded as a revolt against its rightful authority but which it has long since seen to have been a step in the liberation of its own people as well as of the people of the United States; and I stand here now to speak—speak proudly and with confident hope—of the spread of this revolt, this liberation, to the great stage of the world itself! The blinded rulers of Prussia have roused forces they knew little of—forces which, once roused, can never be crushed to earth again; for they have at their heart an inspiration and a purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph!

Military News

FROM THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

"To the Young Women of America:

"Across the sea, from France, with every closing day of the heroic struggle of our fighting men, there comes a more imperative call to the women of America to assume their full share of responsibility in winning this world war for the right of

men, women, and nations to live their own lives and determine their own fortunes.

"There exists now an extreme need for at least 25,000 women of character, intelligence, and education to fill the gaps in our hospital staffs caused by the calling of many thousands of skilled nurses to the fighting front.

"There is only one way to fill these gaps: by helping our hospital training schools supplied with students, who are not only preparing for service abroad and at home at the end of their course and at the same time are equipping themselves to earn their living in one of the noblest of professions, but from the very outset of their course are serving their country as well as learning.

"The Surgeon General of the United States Army, the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, the American Red Cross, the General Medical Board and the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense therefore unite in an earnest appeal for 25,000 young women between the ages of 19 and 35 to enroll in what shall be called the United States Student Nurse Reserve. The enrollment will begin on July 29, 1918. Those who register in this volunteer body will engage to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to be assigned to training schools in civilian hospitals or to the Army Nursing School and begin their course of study and active student nursing.

"The service which we are asking calls for the best that the womanhood of America can offer in courage, devotion, and resourcefulness. We can not go forward to victory overseas if the wives and families of our fighters are not sustained in health and strength, if we can not protect our workers against the hazards of war industries, if we can not defeat accident and disease—our enemies at home. Upon the health of the American people will depend the spirit of their forces in the field.

"Acting on the urgency of the need, the undersigned have asked the State divisions of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, through their local units, to enroll the 25,000 women needed. We ask the women of America to support us in our further effort not to lower American hospital standards, and to give us the practical assurance of their support by going to the nearest recruiting station established by the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense on or after July 29 and enrolling in the United States Students Nurse Reserve.

ANNA HOWARD SHAW,
Chairman, Women's Committee,
Council of National Defense.

W. C. GORGAS,
Surgeon General,
United States Army.

RUPERT BLUE,
Surgeon General,
United States Public Health Service.

H. P. DAVIDSON,
Chairman, War Council,
American Red Cross.

DR. FRANKLIN MARTIN,
Chairman, General Medical Board,
Council of National Defense.

ARMY HEALTH.

Secretary Baker has given out the following information:

Health of men in cantonments: The deaths per thousand, from all causes, in the Regular Army of the United States has been as follows:

1898	20.14
1900	7.78
1901	6.90
1916	5.13

The death rate per thousand among all troops—Regulars, National Army, and National Guard—in

the United States for the week ending May 31 was 4.89, and for the week ending June 7, 4.14. The death rate for disease only among all troops in the United States for week ending June 7 was 3.16, which is still lower than that of the preceding week (3.2), which was then the record low rate since that of November 2, 1917.

The bed capacity on June 5 in all department hospitals in the United States was 72,667. New construction now under way will provide for a total of 87,344 beds. The number of base and general hospitals in this country has increased from 7 to 72, and will be further increased. Vast hospital facilities have been organized and are being organized in France, providing beds numbering from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the number of men in the American Expeditionary Forces.

Psychological examinations, of which more than 500,000 have been made, result in the weeding out of about one-fourth of 1 per cent. of the men examined.

Nutritional surveys in 270 messes in 50 camps have resulted in a readjustment of rations and a conservation of food.

The number of officers in the Medical Corps has increased from 900 to 24,000; the number of enlisted men from 8,000 to 148,000. These figures, of course, are exclusive of the Sanitary Corps and of the Army nurses.

WOMEN IN MEDICAL CORPS.

Two women psychologists have been appointed to the Army Medical Department at Washington, Dr. Mabel Fernald and Dr. Margaret Cobb. According to Maj. R. M. Yerkes, of the Psychological Division, trained women can be used for the highly specialized work of handling the Army reports and may eventually be called upon to assist with work in special hospitals dealing with cases of reconstruction.

MAIL FOR A. E. F.

After July 1 the delivery of mail to members of the Expeditionary Forces will be conducted under the jurisdiction of the War Department. Thus far mail for the Expeditionary Forces has been delivered by the Post Office Department to the "rail head" in France; that is, to the end of the railroad nearest the headquarters of the division or regiment for which the mail is intended. After July 1 the Army assumes jurisdiction over the delivery of this mail from the time it leaves this country. It is hoped that this transfer of jurisdiction may tend to hasten the delivery of letters to men in the Expeditionary Forces, especially to men who have recently arrived in the war zone and whose location is known only to the military authorities and for military reasons can not be disclosed to civilian employees of the Post Office Department.

To deliver a letter to a man in the American Expeditionary Forces takes on the average a little less than 30 days from the time the letter is put in the mail box in America until it is delivered to the mail orderly of the United States Army at the railhead in France. Some letters have made this trip in 17 days; in other cases it has taken 42 days, and 60 per cent. of this mail makes this trip in from 20 to 25 days. This is somewhat remarkable when it is remembered that the sailing of fast vessels, such as are intrusted with this mail, is very irregular, and also because of the fact that the men and supplies which are pouring into France have tied up all rail transportation from

the ports of arrival to the rail heads. Between 1,000,000 and 2,850,000 letters are carried upon each vessel.

The delivery of these letters after they leave the railway is, of course, subject to the uncertainties of war conditions. The importance of giving the "last unit"—for instance, the company—as well as the regiment to which a man belongs, can not be overemphasized. If the letter bears merely the number of the man's regiment, or if the man is in the air service, the Quartermaster Corps, or some other organization which is not divided into companies, it is necessary to send the letter to the statistical division to ascertain where the soldier is stationed.

X-RAY AT FRONT TRENCHES.

The Committee on Public Information, Division on Woman's War Work, issues the following:

The X-ray is now carried to the front-line trench for the benefit of wounded soldiers, so that no time may be lost in ascertaining the condition of wounds. The Army Medical Department has developed a mobile X-ray outfit, carried on a standard Army ambulance slightly modified.

This outfit includes an X-ray table, a dark room, also a complete set of apparatus for the localization of foreign bodies. Fully as expert work can be done with this mobile outfit as in any base hospital X-ray department. Its use in the field makes it possible for the surgeon at the front to send a complete report of a soldier's condition when a man is transferred to a hospital back of the lines.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES UNDER ONE CONTROL.

Executive Order.

Whereas, In order to avoid confusion in policies, duplication of effort, and to bring about more effective results, unity of control in the administration of the public health activities of the Federal Government is obviously essential, and has been so recognized by acts of Congress creating in the Treasury Department a Public Health Service, and specially authorizing such service "to study the diseases of man and the conditions influencing the propagation and spread thereof" and "to co-operate with and aid State and municipal boards of health";

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chief Executive, and by the act "authorizing the President to co-ordinate or consolidate executive bureaus, agencies, and offices, and for other purposes, in the interest of economy and the more efficient concentration of the Government," approved May 20, 1918, do hereby order that all sanitary or public health activities carried on by any executive bureau, agency, or office, especially created for or concerned in the prosecution of the existing war, shall be exercised under the supervision and control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

This order shall not be construed as affecting the jurisdiction exercised under authority of existing law by the Surgeon General of the Navy, and the Provost Marshal General in the performance of health functions which are military in character as distinguished from civil public health duties, or as prohibiting investigations by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of vocational diseases, shop sanitation, and hygiene.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, July 1, 1918.